## NEW KEST ROOM FOR PAPER MONEY MAKERS WHO SPEND THEIR DAYS LIKE PRISONERS

## Women Employes of Division of Bureau of Engraving and Printing Where Notes Are **Finished Get Better Ouarters**

Of all the many hundreds of employes down at Uncle Sam's paper money factory, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, there are only about 150 girls who may be actually said to make money. These are the young women in the division of numbering and sealing. When they get through with one of the government's given or gold certificates there is machines have been installed and these machines have been installed and the sealing with the sealing work of the sealing wor down at Uncle Sam's paper money factory, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, there are only about 130 girls who may be actually said to make money. These are the young women in the di-vision of numbering and sealing. When



arating machines, requiring three persons each to operate them besides a large corps of messengers to handle the money. This makes a total of 114 besides the messengers. The new machines with automatic feeders will do this same work with only one man to each machine and a small corps of messengers. The saying in expense of preparing our paper, currency alone will be \$180,000 annually.

The responsibility of the director of the Bureau has been increased-greatly by this change in the system of dinishing the paper money, but Mr. Ralph seems willing and able to bear this additional burden. It is a great achievement and Director Ralph deserves the congratulations of the entire country.

Few people realize the vast amount of money spent by the government every year for the manufacture of our paper currency. It actually costs Uncle Sam \$12.50 per thousand notes to make and put them in circulation. The life of paper currency is much shorter than most people imagine. The \$1 bills, for instance, have an average life of fourteen months. The small notes last a much

people imagine. The 31 bills, for

nominations, because of the greater amount of handling they receive.

About 60 per cent of the bills that come back to the Treasury Department for redemption are not worn out, but merely solled from rough usage. The clamp for economy in public expenditures and also for clean paper currency led Director Ralph to conceive the idea of putting the soiled notes through a laundering process and then back into circulation. He submitted his plan to the Secretary of the Treasury, who appointed a committee, composed of C. B. Pearce, of the Treasurer's office. Burgess Smith, a chemist in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; George Leet, of the Servetary's office; C. C. Pusey, assistant treasurer at Baitimore, and L. B. Acton, a paper expert, of Washington. This committee experimented about seven months and pronounced the scheme perfectly feasible.

Mr. Smith developed an idea for a laundering machine that would turn the most soiled and bedraggied \$1\$ lill into a nice clean note, almost as good as new. For months he and two mechanics have been working on this machine and at last it is finished and has been tested to the satisfaction of the inventor and every one concerned. The machine consists of a doubled blanket, 125 feet long, passing through a system



## SHELTER FREELY GIVEN TO HOMELESS WOMEN

## Many Places in City Where Temporary Aid Is Given Generously to Friendless and Penniless Mothers and Strangers Looking for Employment.

"Must the penniless and unemployed | The Washington Herald had doubts weman coming to the National Capital in search of employment walk the streets until she has accumulated the price of bed and board." is the places run under the audiestion that has been put to The Wash-question that has accumulated to the streets which the streets will be a street to the streets which the streets will be a street to the streets which the streets will be a street to the streets which the streets will be a street to the streets which the streets will be a street to the street to the streets will be a street to the street walk the streets until she has accumulated the price of bed and board?" is the question that has been put to The Wash-ington Herald by a young mother who writes that she came to Washington in search of work, bringing her baby girl, and that the doors of its Christian homes of the city were closed against her bed to the city were closed against her bed.

"Where could this young woman have of the city were closed against her because she had not the price to pay for her lodgings or her meals. This is her Salvation Army Answers.

Editor The Washington Herald:

"I sim so glad to read in your popular paper any and every article in the interest of woman, particularly of anything inaugurated to help the young women who may come to this city hoping to find employment or seeing some friend or relative. I think the boarding-house plan with the reasonable charge of \$5 a week an admirable provision for the woman of small means. But, Mr. Editor, there are many who risk coming here with no means at all; only just enough to get here and possibly to pay one week's board at a cheap lodging-house.

Chapter from Real Life.
"In my lifetime I have lived in affiuence, but suddenly was reduced to poverty, and, with one child to support, my first decision was to break for a city in which I hoped to find something to do within a week's time. I went to one of the Christian homes for strangers and less, after she had gotten on he

"I asked if I could get a room there until I could find friends who would assist me in getting employment. The lady manager replied in me very courteous terms: "Yea: but you will have to pay \$4 a week in advance." I replied that I was completely stranded in life, a stranger, and without one dollar. She said: I can't help that. No one can get in here without paying \$4 a week." I was literally turned into the street with a delicate little girl to look out for a place to lodge in that night, and the weather was hitter cold. I stumbled upon another Christian

house. On knocking, I asked if I could sleep there for one night on charity. Yes, if you can put up with what accommodation we have. I was shown the room, which was not habitable.

"Well, we walked and walked until I thought we would both fall from cold and exhaustion. Finally I knocked at a respectable-looking place, and told the lady candidly I had not one dollar, but if she would lodge myself and child I would leave with her my breastpin until I found work. She was humane and took us in.

Plea for Relief. "Now, Mr. Editor, I am giving you this chapter from real life to ask that you chapter from real me to suggest to some incheyed man or woman

to the full truth of the statements cor

## Salvation Army Answers.

Salvation Army Maj. John Smalley was found in charge. The major called his aid-de-camp, who, since the death of Mrs. Smalley last autumn, has had principal charge of the seekers after the creature comforts which the home provides.

"What are the charges here for a worr

"Nothing," came the answer as quick as a flash. "We don't charge anything." The anonymous letter from the hopeless young woman was shown the aid-de-

"That woman did not show up here." was the quick reply. "If she had so, we would have done everythis make her as comfortable as possible

At the Florence Crittenion Mission the same story was told.

"Not a penny is charged here to any one who needs or who seeks the shelter of the mission. That woman might have come here and stayed on indefinitely without paying. When she had obtained a position we would have charged her \$3 a week for board and room. It isn't the policy of the home to make money out of misfortune. We would have helped her in every way."

# SEEING EUROPE ON NEXT TO NOTHING

# The First of a Series of Articles by a Government Clerk Who Has Made Several Pilgrimages to Europe on Funds Astonishingly Small. By James L. Bahret. Only 24 cents a day for the occupancy (Copyright, 1911, by James L. Bahret.) Should an American see Europe or his lived in a handsome apartment house. Should an American see Europe or his lived in a handsome apartment house. The First of a Series of Articles by a Government Clerk Who in America. After finishing the tour, the soft respectable and tolerably clean into the wheel should be sold, since good prices with the single-tube tire used in America. After finishing the tour, the whole should be sold, since good prices when should be sold, since good prices and toperate form the lowest class of respectable and tolerably clean into. On my third European tour, in 1910, L was accompanied by my sister. Our tour was accompanied by my sister. Our tour souther, no question of tariff ever being raised. Even when one purposes to travel aimost entirely by traft, a wheel savels (close miles). Hadden, and the perplexity occasioned by not being acquainted with the street car system of a city, and doubles one's capacity for sight-aceting. Farce Average a Cent a Mile. Description for miles and tolerably clean in and toward to sure pool for espectable and town, in 1910, I was accompanied by my sister. Our tour to another, no question of tariff ever being raised. Even when one purposes to travel aimost entirely by traft, a wheel savel former are barred from the lowest class are paid for espectable and tour, in 1910, I was accompanied by my sister. Our tour tour to another, no question of tariff ever being raised. Even when one purposes to travel aimost entirely by traft, a wheel savel for expectable and tour, in 1910, I alway and attended in America. After finishing the tour, the wheel should be sold, since good prices are paid in European to my their de

Should an American see Europe or his lowed in a handsome apartment house, own country first? Unquestionably, in London I paid the same amount for a small, clean room at a "Temperance Europe. This answer does not imply Hotel." In Paris I was even more fortunate, securing a room at a scrupimade a tour of Europe, an American appreciates his own country more than ever. He realizes for the first time flow much better off he is than those who belong to the same social stratum other meals, il cents. long how much better off he is than those who belong to the same social stratum in any European country.

onger than America to accumulate monmental buildings, works of art, and times as many sights worth seeing as i traveling the same distance in America, and he does it at half what it would

ething so different from his every

misfortune. We would have helped her in every way."

At the Salvation Army headquarters, in Pennsylvania avenue, Adjt. Louise N. Brazier was in charge.

"We haven't any regular accommodations for unfortunate or friendless women, but if the woman in this case had come to us we could have arranged it somehow. I don't know just how we could have fixed it, because we are pretty badly crowded here just now, but some of us could have arranged to share a room with her for a little while any-how.

Costs Next to Nothing.

Louise N. Europe, I have demonstrated that every ambitious young man of siender resources, and, to a somewhat less despree, every ambitious young woman similarly handicapped, can see the sights of Europe on next to nothing, without the sacrifice of anything necessary to health or happiness. My first tour, extending over a period of eleven weeks, and covering 4,00 miles on the Atlantic and 2,500 miles in France, Belgium, Ger-

A vacation trip to Europe can be made at an even lower cost than I have named providing he returns on the same ship When securing such a return ticket, the tourist should see that there is a dis-tinct understanding that he is to return on the second return voyage instead of

bh the first.

By thus practically doing away with the expenses of the trans-Atlantic voyages, an eight weeks tour—three on the ocean and five in Europe—need not cost more than \$70 at the most, from New York back to New York. For this output the property of the property

I have toured some parts of Europe on a bicycle at a cost of @ cents a day, including all current expenses, and a pedestrian tour can be made at a like low cost. Throughout the greater part of Europe the roads are perfect. For such a tour, a scenie route should be picked out, and a level country by no means. The Rhime Valley from Cologne to Mayence, Switzerland, or Southern Bavaria are recommended. In case a bicycle tour is made, the wheel should be taken from America. European bicycles are heavier than

## LOETSCHBERG TUNNEL

The Loctschberg Railway tunne through the Alps has just been driven through. It is the fifth long bore to b plon is II-2 miles long; the St. Gothard, \$1-4; the Mount Cenis, 71-2, and the Ari-berg, 61-3. The Loctschberg and the St. Gothard are of equal length. The new tunnel will be especially advantageous to passenger and freight traffic between England and Italy, for it will save about eight miles of transit. It is really a connecting branch or the Simplon, eliminating the big detour now necessary to reach that tunnel. Thus, in order to go by the shortest route, travelers from London to Italy will now have two long tunnels before them instead of one—the Simplon and the Loetschberg. The new direct route from London will now be by Calais to Laon and thence to Belfort, entering Switzerland at Delle, from which the traveler goes to Berne and them by the Lake of Thun to Spies, up to Frutigan, and so through the tunnel, reaching the Rhone Valley at Brigue and connecting with the Simplon. Though the Loetschberg is only a detail in the route, it is a very important detail, not tunnel will be especially advantage

Europe.

A Liverpool engineer has succeeded in guiding a model dirigible through the air and in dropping objects from it upon designated places by wireless years.

Farces Average a Cent a MHe.

Third class farcs in England are a cents a mile, and this country enjoys the distinction of being the most expensive for the traveler in Europe. In France and Spain, third class farcs are 1.6 cents a mile, and in Italy, 1.2 cents. The third or fourth class railway farcs in Germany-whichever of these two classes is the lowest in any state—are at the rate of 8 mills a mile. In Russia, the third class farcs amount to only 6.6 mills a mile, I paid only 4.78 for my ticket. mile. I paid only \$4.78 for my ticket

France and Spain have kilomete France and Spain have kilometer tickets, the same as American mileage, which bring down the cost of third class travel by rail to approximately 1 cent a mile. These kilometer tickets require a delay of two or three days after the application is made, and a small photograph about two by four inches, to be pasted on the ticket. In Italy, roundirp tourist tickets covering a fixed itherary are sold, which require no delay and no photograph, and which cost somewhat less than 1 cent a mile.

and no photograph, and which cost somewhat less than I cent a mile.

See Holland and Belgium for \$4.50. In Holland or Belgium, a third class ticket can be bought for \$4.70, on which the traveler's photograph is pasted, and which entities him to travel as much as he wishes on all the railroads of the country, and to stop off wherever he wishes, for a period of fifteen days. A similar ticket in Switzerland costs \$7.54, and is accepted on practically all railways except those of the rack-and-plainor type. The tourist can well afford to devote fifteen days to Switzerland, but five days are sufficient for Holland or Belgium. Similar five-day third class tickets can be purchased for these two countries for E.E. These special tourist tickets can be obtained at the London or Paris offices of the Dutch. Belgian, and Swiss railways, and several days' notice must be given in advance.

month, or \$17,55 a week. If we had taken the lowest grade of second class accommodations for the ocean voyages, it would have reduced the total cost of the trip to \$435. In addition to the expenditures named, we each spent approximately \$26 in Europe for souvenirs, gifts, postage, and other unnecessary purposes. As a rule we selected the cheapest hotels or pensions recommended in Bacchers.

The two months' tour that is possible

Specimen \$70 Tours.